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## **THE HISTORY OF DEVELOPMENT AND THE CURRENT STATE OF ACADEMIC WRITING**

### **ИСТОРИЯ РАЗВИТИЯ И СОВРЕМЕННОЕ СОСТОЯНИЕ АКАДЕМИЧЕСКОГО ПИСЬМА**

### **АКАДЕМИЯЛЫҚ ЖАЗУДЫҢ ДАМУ ТАРИХЫ ЖӘНЕ ҚАЗІРГІ ЖАҒДАЙЫ**

**Abstract.** The article is devoted to the study of academic writing in higher educational institutions. The work deals with the issues of the evolution of academic writing, and the history of its formation and development. Some problems of the current state of academic writing in our country are considered. As a result of the analysis, some features of academic writing and its significance in higher educational institutions were revealed.

**Keywords:** academic writing, foreign language, scientific style, features.

**Андратпа.** Мақала жоғары оқу орындарындағы академиялық жазылымды зерттеуге арналған. Жұмыста академиялық жазылымның эволюциясы, оның қалыптасуы және даму тарихы мәселелері қарастырылған. Біздің еліміздегі академиялық жазылымның қазіргі жағдайының кейбір мәселелері қарастырылады. Талдау нәтижесінде академиялық жазылымның кейбір ерекшеліктері мен оның жоғары оқу орындарындағы маңызы ашылды.

**Түйін сөздер:** академиялық жазылым, шет тілі, ғылыми стиль, ерекшеліктері.

**Абстракт.** Статья посвящена изучению академического письма в высших учебных заведениях. В статье рассматриваются вопросы эволюции академического письма, история его становления и развития. Рассмотрены некоторые проблемы современного состояния академической письменности в нашей стране. В результате анализа были выявлены особенности академического письма и его значение в высших учебных заведениях.

**Ключевые слова:** академическое письмо, иностранный язык, научный стиль, особенности.

**Introduction.** Academic writing is a traditional form of competence that is relevant in a new way in the conditions of intensive development of information processes, international exchanges, and academic relations and is widely spread in the world educational and scientific community.

Currently, academic writing is the main language education for successful work, which allows you to read, understand, structure, and format your own scientific texts at the university.

Prototypes of academic writing have developed over the past five thousand years, from hieroglyphs on stone to letters on paper. The surviving written monuments contain information about astronomy and geometry, except for domestic boilers and religious writings. It is no secret that these sciences did not appear a hundred years ago, but existed in the ancient world.

Every civilization has left a written mark on history. Ancient Roman Latin became the language of various academic written materials. But over time, a combination of international communication

languages appeared. This is not surprising, because the world was constantly in the process of communication, and we had to find a common language and understanding.

**Discussion.** Overcoming deviations from the basic principles of rhetoric began in the United States, so the first associations and conferences related to rhetoric and essays, the method of teaching academic writing, the basic principles of the modern order, the principles of organizing writing centers, and the writing business were created. This is the reason for the dominance of American publishers of scientific literature, which is now becoming international, and the prestige of the first American higher education that recognizes academic writing as the central set of reading skills in any university program.

The beginning of modern academic writing originated in the 1930s under the name new criticism (new criticism) and required a radical revision of writing courses that are no longer related to literature.

More than 60 years of effective development of academic writing as a discipline have allowed us to create and explain the history of its creation as a new field of in-depth research, comprehension, scientific and methodological knowledge of a theoretical, philosophical, scientific, and methodological, pedagogical, and institutional nature. Today, academic writing is based on extensive literature and a scientific and theoretical basis. Writing centers operate all over the world, and leading universities are opening more educational programs for specialists in rhetoric and composition, including doctoral work (Ph.D.). The discipline of academic writing has formed and entered a phase of maturity.

Scientific and educational ties between different countries have been carried out through academic writing over the past few decades. Their principles are guided by the leading editors of the most qualified scientific publications in the world, therefore, in any science, everyone should master them in order to simplify the ways of moving up the career ladder.

English-speaking countries today play an important role in the development of the system of academic writing and its scientific and methodological basis. This is a new subject of education, but the problems that arise for our country are not new. Specialists from various fields, including linguists, philologists, semiologists, sociopsychologists, and even representatives of professions dealing with information technologies, took part in the development of scientific writing.

In our practice, there are some problems with the use of academic writing, since initially the traditions of academic writing were recognized in the second half of the twentieth century, in different socio-cultural circles, with different mental attitudes, methodological and didactic models. The history and patterns of academic writing are unknown to many teachers at our universities. In addition, it is impossible to widely use the practice of academic writing in the academic and socio-cultural environment, which will be enough for the internationalization of our science and education. It should be noted that at present there are some measures in terms of promoting methods and technologies for creating a scientific text in accordance with modern international requirements, but very local, internal, and non-systemic.

Some educational institutions have academic writing courses for undergraduates and postgraduates, advanced training courses for teachers, and teachers who recommend teachers write articles in journals indexed by foreign systems. But this is not a system, but a local service.

When writing any text within the framework of academic writing, it is necessary to take into account its features. Thus, a scientific text as the main academic model of writing should have a simple structure consisting of an introduction, the main chapter, and a traditional result.

The introductory part briefly reveals the topic and introduces the reader to the process of work.

In the main chapter, the author refers to scientific research on this issue and offers his vision of the problem under study.

As a result, conclusions are drawn, hopes are placed more on the topic under study, and assumptions are made.

When composing a sentence, using special terminology and professional abbreviations of terms, the author must understand what audience he is writing for. When reading the questions, the topic should be explained in detail and clearly.

Another important aspect is the clarity and accuracy of the formulations, as well as the absence of spatial representations that have no practical significance for the reader.

Of course, you must strictly follow the rules of grammar, punctuation, and spelling. This makes it easier to understand, and eliminates the distortion of the meaning and ambiguity of what was said.

It is recommended to use citations and refer to the works of other scientists in the study. This reflects the competence of the researcher and the breadth and completeness of his research. Referring to other studies, it is necessary to explain their essence so that the reader understands what is being discussed and for what purpose the author gave a specific example.

**Conclusion.** Finally, everyone should master scientific text and academic writing: students of higher educational institutions, graduate students, teachers, scientists, and researchers who publish scientific articles.

If they plan to publish their work in scientific journals, they will have the opportunity to receive a positive response from the editorial board. This is facilitated by a resume prepared in accordance with academic spelling rules.

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